Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By John Fenno, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

Number 1800.] PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 18, 1798. [Volume XIII.

FOR LONDON,

The copper bottomed SHIP

SALLY,

Captain Lockyer.

A considerable part of her cargo is already engaged;—to sail with all convenient speed——For terms apply to ROSS & SIMSON,

No. 121, *South Front-street.*

june 13 §

For Sale by the Subscribers,

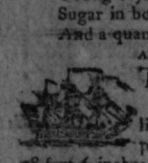
The following GOODS, just arrived in the ship Pigou, capt. Clay, from Canton,

Bohea, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson, } TEA

Sugar in boxes and bags

And a quantity of Cassia

ALSO, TO BE SOLD,



The said ship PIGOU,

A well known, fast sailing Ship, live oak and cedar frame, and coppered. She measures 76 feet keel, 28 feet 6 inches beam, 12 feet hold, and 6 feet between decks.

Mordecai Lewis,
Jesse & Robert Waln,
William Sansom.

june 11. §2w

LANDING,

At Walnut Street Wharf, from on board the brig Amiable Matilda, William Brown, Master, from Bourdeaux;

Claret in hogsheads and in cases of

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Brandy in Pipes,

FOR SALE.

Thomas & John Ketland.

Said Brig for sale,

With two pair four pound CANNON, and one pair 12lb. CARRONADES.

may 29 §

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE SHIP

LIBERTY,

ISAAC VREDENBERGER, Master,

A good new vessel, sails well—Lying at Wilcocks' Wharf, will sail about the tenth of next month, a considerable part of her Cargo being engaged.—For freight or passage apply to

JOHN SKYRIN,

No. 96, *North Front Street.*

N. B. The LIBERTY is intended to return one of the first fall vessels to this port.

may 29 dtf

JUST ARRIVED,

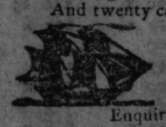
In the brig Gayoso, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins

A quantity of SALT,

of an excellent quality

A few groce Porter Bottles, new

And twenty casks Vinegar



And the said

BRIG,

Also, FOR SALE,

Enquire of

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

No. 22, Little Water street, South.

april 20. §

ADVERTISEMENT.

DESERTED from a detachment under the command of captain Edward Miller, stationed at Spring Gardens.

June 3d, 1798—John M'Kissock, born in Ireland, county of Antrim; 5 feet 9 inches in height, dark hair, eyes and complexion, pock marked, aged 28 years, speaks broad, inlisted by ensign Root, at New Brunswick, had on his full regimentals, stole a blanket when he went away, he is a drunkard and very assuming.

June 6th—James Crawford, born in Chester, State of Massachusetts, brown hair, grey eyes, fair complexion, five feet 11 inches in height, aged 24 years, by trade a blacksmith, had on his full regimentals and left his post when on sentry.——also,

Eliakim Stow, a prisoner, born in Symsbury, State of Connecticut, aged 36 years, black hair dark eyes and complexion, a repeated deserter, very assuming, writes a tolerable hand and is very talkative. Had on regimental shirt and overalls when he deserted the guard.

Whoever will apprehend the above deserters and return them to Spring-Gardens in Philadelphia, or to any officer belonging to the United States or confine them in any goal and give notice so that they may be obtained shall have ten dollars reward for either of them, or thirty for the three and all reasonable charges paid.

EDWARD MILLER, captain
2d regiment of Infantry.

*** The different printers in the union are requested to insert the above.

june 11 §

HEALTH OFFICE.

Philadelphia, 1st May. 1798.

Extract of an act to alter and amend the Health Laws of this Commonwealth, passed 4th April 1798.

Sect. 8. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every housekeeper within the city of Philadelphia, the townships of the Northern Liberties and Moyamensing, and district of Southwark, within a mile of the limits of the city, taking in boarders arriving by sea or by land, from any foreign port or place, and having any boarder in his or her family, who shall be taken sick of any disease whatsoever, between the first day of May and the first day of November in any year, within twenty days next after such boarder shall come to lodge in his or her house, shall within 24 hours next after the knowledge of such sickness, make report at the Health Office of the name of such sick person, the time of his or her arrival at the house and of his or her being taken sick, and of the name and place of abode of such housekeeper; whereupon the Physician of the Health-Office shall forthwith visit the patient, and report to the office his opinion of the nature of such disease, that measures may be taken to prevent the spreading of the infection; and if any housekeeper shall neglect to give information in the manner and within the time aforesaid, and shall be thereof convicted, in any court of criminal jurisdiction within this Commonwealth, upon indictment by verdict or confession, he or she shall forfeit and pay a fine to the use of the said hospital, not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, to be imposed at the discretion of the court, according to the circumstances of greater or less aggravation attending each particular case.

By order of the Board of Health,

WM ALLEN, Health Officer,

jaw3m of the Port of Philadelphia.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, May 26.

Mr. DENT presented sundry resolutions from Charles County, Maryland, expressive of their approbation of Government, and pledging themselves to support its future measures.

The bill supplementary to an act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt, and the bill for providing relief for persons imprisoned for debt due to the United States, were read the third time and passed.

Mr. SEWALL called for the order of the day on the bill from the Senate for the more effectual protection of the Commerce and Coasts of the United States; and the house according resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the said bill, Mr. DENT in the chair. The bill having been read,

Mr. MACON rose and observed, that he wished to amend both the bill and the preamble to it, and desired the Chairman to say which it would be in order to move first. The Chairman having answered that it would be most regular first to amend the bill, and then the preamble could be made conformable to it, Mr. Macon moved to strike out the word "such," in the enacting clause (the effect of which was to make the instructions given to the Commanders of our Vessels general against all cruizers, as well as against the French.) His reason for making this motion was, that if this bill must pass, it might be general against all Nations who commit depredations upon our commerce, for it was a fact well known that France is not the only Nation which does this. It was his opinion, that before any measure of this kind was taken, we ought to know the result of our mission in France; for, however slender our expectations of an accommodation may be, still those expectations ought not to be abandoned, until we are certain our Commissioners have left Paris, without being able to accomplish their mission.

Mr. M. believed, it could not be doubted by any one that if we had thought a state of war, preferable to the state in which we had been placed for some time back, we had had sufficient provocation from more than one Nation to have declared war long ago. Indeed he looked upon this bill as a declaration of war in substance; he saw that this was the situation to which measures was progressing, but he could not have expected that gentlemen would have proposed a measure of this kind whilst our Commissioners were yet in Paris. It was his opinion, however, that disagreeable as our present situation may be, it is much preferable to a state of war; for notwithstanding all the losses which our merchants have sustained, our trade and our revenue are continually increasing.

In the part of the country from whence he came, Mr. M. said, the price of produce is now higher than it has been for some time past. But in case of war, it would fall of course.

Notwithstanding all the evils which he was sensible must attend on a state of war, when he found our Commissioners had left France, and no hope of accommodation remained, he should not hesitate to join gentlemen in any measures which shall be necessary to meet a state of war.

Mr. HARPER could not help being surprized at the motives which the gentleman from N. Carolina said had induced him to make this motion. Gentlemen had heretofore said, they were unwilling to take any active measures against France until Negociation was exhausted; now though they confess that they have no hope from Negociation, they are unwilling to do any thing against France, until our Commissioners come home. Yet the gentleman from N. Carolina wishes to make this bill general, and though he insists upon its being a declaration of war, he desires it may not be levelled at France only; but at England and Spain, to whom no remonstrance for their depredations has been made, and with whom no attempt has been made at negociation. Is it not astonishing that men who have always expressed themselves in favour of peace, should be able to get their consent to arguments which give the lie to all their former declarations; that they should object to a measure, because they deem it a war measure with one Nation, and still be willing to embrace it when it is made to apply to three Nations. If gentlemen are thus blinded by their passions in favour of some Nations, and against others, he could only deplore that blindness. If, with their eyes open, they can rush into the measure proposed, and yet decline it when confined only to one Nation, he left it to themselves to reconcile the inconsistency. And yet these gentlemen are continually loading those who wish to take spirited measures of defence, with the most odious epithets, as being friendly to war. He could account for this inconsistency of conduct only from the violent antipathies and attachments which he had already mentioned, which seemed effectually to blind gentlemen as to what respect the true interests of their own country.

Mr. M'DOWELL said, the gentleman from S. Carolina had dwelt much upon the inconsistency of the present motion. He himself colud not see any in it. He had insinuated that the mover and seconder of it must be blined by prejudice and governed by passion; that instead of going to war with one nation it would be going to war with three, and that before we remonstrate with them, or request them to desist from their practices; that we have been attempting to get redress from France for eighteen months past without effect, but that no attempt has been made to negociate with England or Spain on the subject of their depredations. In this the gentleman from S. Carolina was certainly mistaken. He knew we had lately concluded a treaty with England, which had been constantly violated; and what faith Mr. M'D. asked, could be placed in a Nation which one day makes a treaty, and the next violates it? The same remark would apply to Spain, so far as they have depredated upon our commerce.

Mr. M'D. said, he had all along declared himself opposed to war, or to any measures which would lead to it, and he still held the same opinion. He had no prejudice against or in favour of any Nation whatever, except so far as their conduct towards this country was friendly or otherwise; and he could see no reason for giving instructions to the Commanders of our vessels to seize and bring in the vessels of one country which may commit depredations upon our commerce, and not those of another. He was himself opposed to the bill altogether; but if it must pass, he wished to make it contain as little mischief as possible, and he thought by striking out the word "such," and by that means making it general, France could not take the same offence at it; as the bill now stood, it was tantamount to a declaration of war.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS was in hopes when the gentleman from N. Carolina first made his motion, that the opposition which he had heretofore shown was done away, and that the bill was only objected to because it was not general; but now it appeared that gentlemen are opposed to the bill altogether. He had hoped when gentlemen had reflected upon what had taken place, even within our own jurisdiction, that there would not have been a single dissenting voice in the committee. Gentlemen alledge that this measure will lead to war; but he would ask whether other Neutral Nations had not taken measures fully as strong as this; without producing war? For his part, he supposed it might have been better if this country had gone into this system of defending our commerce. He was opposed to it for a considerable time. He was in hopes of a reconciliation taking place; but he had been deceived from time to time, and instead of any appearance of accommodation, every day brought information which convinced him, that, except we meant to submit altogether, we must defend ourselves. This being the case, he asked gentlemen which they would chuse? Whether they would suffer themselves to come under the power of the French Nation, or repel force by force? He did not believe any gentleman would say we ought not to embrace the latter.

At a time when the enemy's vessels are within our own jurisdiction, are we to withhold the necessary instructions to the commanders of our vessels? He hoped not. Not that he would go hastily into war; but have we not, he asked, been in war for a long time? A war on one side, and total submission on the other. Yet the house are now called upon to postpone the consideration of this question, lest it should produce war. The only way to prevent a war, he believed, was to be prepared to meet it. If spirited measures had been taken during the extraordinary session of Congress, he believed it might have prevented the loss of property to the amount of twenty millions of dollars, and the necessity of a war. But Congress had gone on from time to time, saying we will wait for this, that and the other, and it will, in all probability, prevent war. This conduct had produced the greatest difficulties, and yet gentlemen wish to go further in the same course. The enemy's vessels, he understood are within the Capes, and he supposed gentlemen would wait till they came up to the city before they would take any means to oppose them. He believed it was high time, to say "we will not submit," and to prepare to repel the repeated aggressions of our enemy. But gentlemen say, "No, we will oppose the bill altogether." Let us, said Mr. W. pass this bill as it is, and if gentlemen chuse to bring forward another bill against any other nation, he should not object to it, if they refused to do us justice. He was not in favour of one nation more than another; he would resist oppression from all. This bill, he believed ought to be passed immediately. If it had been passed a week ago, it would have saved to the United States a large sum of money.

Mr. SHEPARD observed, that much had been said on this bill, and on the resolutions on the same subject, which were referred to the same committee. Members differed in opinion very materially as to the proper mode of conducting our affairs at this important crisis; but he could see no reason for deferring vigorous measures any longer, as he did not see the least ground of hope of a reconciliation, it was therefore idle to dispute about it.

He would ask gentlemen so violently opposed to this bill, what they would do? Are they willing to send more envoys to the French nation, to sue for an accommodation? He supposed not; every thing which can be done, has been done to effect an accommodation. Are gentlemen ready, then, to give the money which had been demanded? He presumed not. He hoped gentlemen possessed too much American blood to agree to any such thing; and if so, why do they hesitate to take the measure proposed, and endeavour to throw embarrassments in the way of every measure of defence which can be taken. If we are to purchase peace, let us do it; if not, let us defend ourselves like men. Or do gentlemen wish to wait until more injuries, and more insults are added to those already received, before any step of defence must be taken, lest it should lead to war? Will a conduct like this save America? No; it will not.

But gentlemen decline taking this measure because they are apprehensive it will irritate the French nation. Mr. S. believed this country could do nothing to alter the conduct of the French nation towards us, except it were by giving them money. There could be no doubt, he said, but the French meant to subjugate this government, and to lay the United States under contribution. Every news paper told them this, yet some gentlemen seem opposed to every thing intended to resist their doing, or even to tell them they have done wrong. For his part, he believed that nation had been boiling over with madness for two years past, and that they are totally void of every virtue.

They have told us, said Mr. S. in plain terms, they mean to subjugate us. They say they have a strong party in this country, and that they understand diplomatic agency as well as any other nation. This he believed, as he saw they had effectually used that power in subduing every country in Europe that they have had any thing to do with, except Great Britain, and he feared they would succeed against her. No man, M. S. said, disliked war more than him; but he believed the best way of preserving ourselves from it was to take measures to oppose a power which has so unjustly treated us. We ought not, he said, to trifle any longer, but take new ground. The more insults we submit to, the more we shall have. He could not suppose gentlemen would be willing to wait till all our vessels are taken and our government overcome, before they will make resistance. If we meant to preserve our independence, he believed resistance ought now to be made. It is time, said he, to tell the French nation, "we will not submit any longer." This was the way we gained our independence, and this must be the way by which we must keep it. He hoped, therefore, the bill would pass as it stands.

Mr. OTIS said, though he had sufficient confidence in the committee to induce him to believe that the present motion cannot succeed, yet he could not forbear to expostulate with gentlemen on the impropriety of any measures which should have a tendency to give unnecessary offence to other nations besides that against which we are called upon to act. To increase our foes would only be to aggravate our misfortunes. Mr. O. hoped and believed this country would be able to defend itself singly and alone; but supposing as gentlemen agree to be true, that we are on the eve of a war, would it not be highly impolitic to irritate a power whose assistance we may find very acceptable in the course of a few months against a common enemy? He hoped it would never be necessary to seek for this assistance, though it is possible, if we are driven into war with our old friends, that we may willingly avail ourselves of the aid of our old enemies; for though we had suffered injuries from more nations than one, yet he agreed with our envoys in the sentiment that if France should attack us we must seek the best means of defence; and may find it more prudent to forgive than to provoke by harsh measures, a nation which may aid in our defence. Mr. O. said, if after injuries had been committed against us by Great Britain and Spain, of the same nature with those which have been heaped upon us by France, and those nations like her, had refused to hear us or to do us justice, he would support the same measures against them and vindicate our national character and honour. But though he should by no means attempt to extenuate the conduct of Great Britain or Spain, he believed he might say that the depredations committed by these powers subsequent to their treaties, have been under colour at least of the laws of nations. But the difference in the degrees of these depredations in comparison with those of the French republic, cannot be better ascertained than by the rates of insurance paid as a security against them respectively.

Insurance may be effected against the Spanish and British for five per cent. whilst it cannot be procured against the French for less than 25 or 30 per cent. And though the British cruizers do, in some cases, take our vessels, in others they afford them protection. Indeed, he believed, the number of our vessels rescued from the fangs of the French, and restored to us, by the British, greatly exceeded in value the amount of those which have been taken from us by them since their treaty. They have saved to Philadelphia about half a million of dollars. With respect to Spain, he believed her disposition towards us to be friendly, and that any injury offered by them to us was done at the instigation of another country. Again we have received under the late treaty with Great Britain 100,000l. sterling for damages sustained by her depredations, and from Spain 300,000 dollars have been awarded on the same account. So that no comparison could possibly be made betwixt the treatment we experienced from France and those countries. She makes no treaties—She pays no compensations.

The amendment is proposed, with a design to hold up to the people the idea, that if we were at war with France, we cannot calculate to receive assistance from any other country having cause of complaint against all parties. Gentlemen were certainly accountable to themselves for their own conduct and modes of expression, and doubtless think they act with discretion; but he believed that when the warmth of the present session and the ardour of debate should subside they would be persuaded that comparisons such as they had made were not pertinent or judicious. Mr. O. said, it would be recollected that gentlemen had acknowledged, that if this amendment was adopted, they should still vote against the bill. If Great Britain and Spain have injured us, the proper mode of proceeding, was first to endeavour to obtain redress; and if that is not allowed, it will be time enough to use force; but with respect to the French Republic, every kind of application has been exhausted. There can be no question about war, the only way was to consider how we should get an honorable peace. They have made war upon us, and he believed we should be more likely to obtain peace, by a spirited conduct, than by base submission.

Mr. KITTERA rose to observe, that one of the articles in our treaties with Great Britain and Spain, stipulates that no reprisals shall be authorized by either country until application shall be made to the other, which he thought would be a sufficient reason for negativing the amendment. He believed it would be proper to adopt an additional rule to those already established for the government of the house, viz. that when French privateers came within our own ports and take our vessels, a long debate shall not take place upon a bill to instruct the commanders of our vessels to make reprisals.

Mr. GALLATIN in reply to the last observation of Mr. K. said, that if his assertion was true that French privateers were committing depredations within our own ports, or any where within our jurisdiction, it was no reason why this bill should pass immediately; for without the bill, the President had full power to apply the armed vessels, or any other force at his disposal, in repelling the outrage. As to the amendment he would not pretend to say that it was very essential; but he supposed the reason for moving it was this.

It was asserted that this bill was not a declaration of war, but only a kind of special reprisal authorised by the law of nations, it was therefore thought it would be proper to make it a general regulation. If it was intended to be a declaration of war, it would be extremely wrong to make two enemies, instead of one. If it was to be passed with that intention, it would be wrong to adopt the amendment; but he supposed it was introduced on the ground assumed by the supporters of the bill that the measures proposed might be entered into without violating the laws of nations, and consistently with a state of peace.

In relation to the opposition which had been given to the various war measures which had been brought forward in the course of the session, it was in the power of gentlemen to have prevented the greater part of it, if, instead of going on step by step, the whole system which they had in view had been laid before the house at once, only one debate would have taken place on the propriety or policy of placing the country in a state of war. After that had been determined, the other measures which must have followed in course would have been adopted without much debate; because after the country shall be declared to be in a state of war, it will be the duty of every member to make it as effectual as he is able, and as hurtful to the enemy as it can be made; but so long as the country is declared not to be in a state of war, it is natural for these members who are opposed to war, to endeavour to prevent measures leading to that state or inconsistent with a state of peace; but, if war is once declared, he would take upon himself to say no longer opposition would be given to either defensive or offensive preparations.

Mr. G. wished the committee had also made a report upon the resolution on this subject lately referred to them by the house which they say they had not time to consider; and not that the house should have this bill to-day, another to-morrow, and so on, for if it be intended at all events to get into war, the more effectual the measures are which shall be taken, the better. He would at once concur in this bill, or any one which should go farther, whenever the country shall have been declared to be in a state of war.

All that had been said for the postponement of this question, and against it, arose from the different opinions entertained as to the possibility of an accommodation with France. He owned his hopes on this subject are very slender; but there is one stubborn fact against any hostile measures at present, the negociation is still open, and our Commissioners are still in Paris; and whilst this continued to be the case, although he was not able to account for their remaining there, he would continue to vote against any measures inconsistent with a state of negociation.

On the other hand, when gentlemen say this measure is not war (though he believed the contrary) but authorized by the laws of nations, the gentleman from North Carolina came forward with his amendment, and said, if this is one of those things which nations may do consistent with their neutrality, let us make it general; for the moment you take measures of a hostile nature against one of the belligerent powers, and not against another, it would not be sufficient for us to say that one of them has committed *more* depredations upon us than another, though this would be a good reason for going to war, with one nation more than the other. Mr. G. wished, therefore, if this was intended as a war measure (and he had no doubt of its being so) that it might be clearly expressed, as then every effectual measure might be taken for furthering war preparations, and every opposition would hereafter cease.

Mr. HARTLEY said, the opposition made to this bill was very extraordinary. As to a declaration of war, he did not think such a measure could be proper whilst our Commissioners remain in Paris; but for more than a week past he was convinced France would have war with this country, he therefore wished to go into every measure of defence both of our commerce and territory. Gentlemen, notwithstanding, they must see that France is aiming at universal dominion, wish to put off measures of defence from one period to another. He thought we ought no longer to hesitate, but to go as far as possible in the protection of our commerce; for he did not think we had any thing to fear from the *mighty nation*. A body of a few thousand men would secure us in the southern states, and we had nothing to fear in the eastern or nothern states. He hoped, therefore, this amendment would be negatived, and the bill passed, without farther objection.

Mr. EDMOND supposed that the minds of gentlemen were pretty generally determined on this question, and he could not therefore hope to effect any change of opinion in any member of the committee, yet he hoped he should be justified, in a question of so much importance, in taking up a little time of the committee, in delivering his sentiments upon it.

He rose in opposition to the present amendment. It was said, this is either a peace measure, or a war measure. If it is consistent with a state of peace, it was argued that there could be no danger in extending it to other Nations as well as to the French. He considered it as a peace measure; but before the committee agree to the proposed amendment, they ought to consider the consequences of doing so.

If one of our merchant vessels should be depredated upon by a British or a Spanish ship of war, it could not be war, but a breach of our treaties with these powers which stipulate that complaint of any injury received, shall first be made, and satisfaction demanded, before any act of reprisal shall be authorised. But with respect to France, admitting that we have the same treaty with her, how does the fact stand? With respect to Great Britain and Spain, it is stipulated that redress shall in the first place be asked. This had repeatedly been done with respect to France. We have frequently made an application there in the language of supplication. Do France and Great Britain, then stand upon the same footing? No; they stand upon different ground, and the same rule of conduct will not apply to them.

Another idea has been suggested, viz. that the bill should be general, lest it should displease France, and impede our Negociation with that country. If there was the most distant hope of an honourable settlement of our differences with that country, he should be as unwilling as any man to stop or impede the business; but when he reflected upon what had passed between the two countries from the commencement of our Independence to the present time, that hope was lessened, if it ever existed. When he saw, that instead of friendship, she had shewn quite a contrary conduct towards us, he doubted whether that friendship ever existed. When he found that on the 9th of May, 1795, she undertook to pass a decree to take out of all neutrals vessels enemy's goods, in violation of her treaty with us, but that upon remonstrating with her, she undertook to repeal it on the 23d; but when she had blinded the eyes of our commercial people by this repeal, she sat down five days after, and repealed her last decree. When he saw this he suspected the hatred of France instead of its friendship. Another application was made on the subject, and on the 1st of July, the offensive decree is again repealed, this repeal contined till the 28th of the same month, when it was again rescinded.

Try the conduct of France farther, and how does it appear? When we look at the depredations which have been committed upon our commerce; when we see the manner in which our vessels had been taken upon pretences of certain papers being wanting of which our masters and owners of vessels were ignorant. What would have been a friendly conduct in such cases? Would it have been to take ad-

vantage of inadvertence and ignorance? Certainly not. Or if we look at the conduct of their Minister in this country. He comes to cultivate harmony; but when we see him endeavouring to raise up the people against their Government, it cannot be taken as a friendly proceeding.

Mr. B. wished some gentleman would undertake to shew the marks of this friendship of France of which so much had been heard. What has been done on our part? After receiving repeated injuries, we have appointed Commissioners after Commissioners to treat with them. Our reward is known. He did not wish to aggravate the conduct of France; but he wished to know how long gentlemen would be willing to lie at her footstool? Was it proper to continue our Negociation with a power which is sweeping the Ocean of all our vessels? Suppose our Commissioners are in Paris, endeavouring to negociate, how comes it that the privateers of France are not re-called, instead of being suffered to infest our coasts? But instead of this, their disposition is shewn by their decree of the 11th of January, which determines the character of vessels by their cargo.

All these acts, Mr. B. said, demonstrated the temper and disposition of that Republic towards America. He thought it perfectly idle for our Commissioners to remain at Paris stating complaints, and writing vindications, without the least hope of success. What will the Directory say to them? They will say, "you set up your claims, but how will you enforce them? You cannot get a vote to lay your hand upon any of our privateers upon your coast; you come on an idle errand. Congress have no idea that your country has any such claims; if they believed it, they would support them." When the French find us a feeble and divied Nation, will they listen for a moment to the suppliant and feeble prayer of our Commissioners? No; they will continue their war upon our commerce, and raise a tribute upon us when they please, and when they have accomplished their part with Great Britain, they will then treat with us. We shall then be called upon to buy a peace upon their own terms. He acknowledged they had overpowered many Nations, and made peace with them, at various prices; but the peace which they are disposing of is of French manufacture; it may be brilliant, but not durable. He wished not to purchase such a peace. He would, on the contrary, now adopt spirited measures, and convince France that we are not to be trifled with any longer. Or, if gentlemen wish us to appear so degraded, so reduced and humbled a Nation, as to be ready to receive the boon we can beg from them, then it will be right to continue our supplication. But, if that is not their idea; if they conceive that we have rights founded in justice, which ought to be supported, will they not be persuaded that we shall be more likely to have them respected, by taking a spirited, manly course of conduct, than the contrary? They certainly must.

For himself, Mr. B. said, were he sent to treat with France at a period like the present, and that Nation were to tell him that one half his countrymen disavowed the claims which he set up, if there were any truth for the remark, he should think he might as well attempt to negociate upon his own authority, as in behalf of Government. If, said he, we do not mean to lie upon our oars, let us come forward and support the claims of our Commissioners, and then there will be some probability of their being successful. Without this, our Commissioners will never be able to accomplish any thing, and the French would continue their depredations upon our trade. But if we adopt the measure proposed, are we about to declare war? Certainly not. If, said he, I am attacked by an individual, and resist him, and in doing so, I break or take from him his sword, do I declare war against him? No, common sense, and the first principles of self-defence say that this is right. And will not the same reasoning apply to Nations? He said, it certainly would. The measure now proposed, goes no farther than to arrest the sword from the hand of our enemy, and to keep it for our own security; until our dispute is settled. He hoped, therefore, the amendment would be disagreed to.

Mr. LYON could not discover why gentlemen should be opposed to this amendment, if they did not suppose the bill under consideration would amount to a declaration of war. It was his opinion it would have that effect, and therefore he was opposed to it. He hoped our Negociation in Paris was not yet closed; but if this bill passes, his hopes of peace would be at an end. The gentleman last up spoke about the price of peace, he could not say for his part what would be the price of peace hereafter, if the country once got involved in war. He did not suppose we should be able to beat the French so severely as to bring them to our own terms. He was himself very unwilling to go to war. He believed the people of the United States are desirous of preserving peace, notwithstanding what had been insinuated to the contrary, from the addresses which had been sent to the President and to Congress. We had, said he, a million of thinking people within the United States, and supposing all the addresses to be in favour of war measures (which he was far from believing) they do not amount to more than 20,000. He believed there are more persons in this city in favour of war, than in any other part of the United States. He was confident there are not 200 people in his district who wish it. Indeed, he saw nothing to be got for this country by going to war. He said he should vote for this amendment, because it would take off a part of the asperity of the measure towards France.

The question was put and negatived, there being only 22 for it.

Mr. LYON proposed to amend the bill by inserting the words "*consistently with the laws of nations.*" but his motion did not find a second.

The committee then rose and reported the bill.

(To be continued.)

☞ The Committee appointed by the Merchants of this City, to procure two Ships to be loaned to the United States,—are ready to confer with such of the Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Blacksmiths of the City and Suburbs, as wish to undertake the building of such Ships.

It will be understood that one of the ships is to be built at the upper, the other, at the lower end of the City. Applications to be made at the Committee office, No. 95, South Front Street.

The committee meet at 9 o'clock in the morning of every day, except Sunday.

ROBERT RITCHIE, *Secretary.*

june 16 diw

Millenery Room,

136, Market street,

Miss CHRYSTAL,

INFORMS her friends, that she has received by the late arrivals from Europe, her usual supply of the very latest fashions in MILLENERY, &c with a great variety of Straw, Leghorn, and Chip HATS and BONNETS, of the newest shapes, which will be opened this day.

june 11 20

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *June* 18.

To JOHN ADAMS,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

AS inhabitants of this ancient town, which gave you birth, though now by its division, Quincy is honored, as the place of your residence, we retain that affection and esteem for your personal honor and happiness, which are the natural result of such a connection; yet this is a circumstance of very small consideration, compared with other reasons of attachment and veneration, which upon this trying crisis of political emergencies, we beg leave to offer in the following address.

Your promotion, sir, by the merited suffrages of a free people to the chief seat of government is a circumstance of preeminence and honor to which despotic and hereditary princes can never attain. Being thus made by your country, the centre of their national dignity, confidence and affection, we glory in your great and acknowledged abilities as a statesman, and in your unabated zeal, unshaken fortitude and perseverance as a patriot; all which qualities have long since been rendered conspicuous to your fellow-citizens, and to the world, in your political and eminent services. We contemn, sir, as we know you do, the fawning parasite, the flattering sycophant, as a reproach to merited honor; a vermin that mars the tree most, to which its attachment is apparently the greatest. We should not, therefore, presume to express the just sensibilities of our hearts in language that would bear the remotest resemblance to that praise so often unjustly lavished upon tyrants, to answer ends as base as their encomiums are false, were it not to contradict the envenomed pens and tongues of reproach and slander, which, with uncontrouled license, have been attempting to tarnish the character, with the honor, probity and firmness of which, are intimately connected the political glory, safety and happiness of these united, sovereign and independent states.

Were you the man, sir, intriguing for British influence, and to yield up the independent glory of united America to the nation from whose unconstitutional exactions you had the honor of being eminently instrumental in procuring our deliverance; or were you secretly exerting your abilities to prevent a compromise with France, for an amicable settlement of all real or imaginary injuries of which they complain, as has been so often, so confidently, and, we fear, much worse than ignorantly announced to the public, and which many, too many have been betrayed to believe,—we should now, with unsufferable regret, have to lament in our first Magistrate an instance of apostacy, unequalled in the page of civil history. You will then pardon our enthusiasm, while in your letter of credence to the French directory, & the liberal, generous, pacific instructions to our envoys, we see the disorganizing designs of the secret enemies of our unrivalled prosperity, as in a moment defeated, &, in spight of malignity itself, the honor of our Executive, and government at large, established by evidence that enforces conviction.

The joyous effects are every where visible! At the return of harmony in Congress, the heart of every true friend to America exults: the people, who in great numbers, before were alarmingly separated in affection and confidence from their own government, and rendered jealous of the first characters of their own election, convinced of the snares spread for their country by foreign intrigue, are now crowding to its standard, and consecrating their fortunes and lives for its defence. So signal a Providence for the detection of fraud, and the coalition of a people, divided and consequently sinking into inevitable destruction, is perhaps a novelty in the annals of nations.

While solemnly grateful to the all-discerning eye of divine benevolence, which has brought to light those hidden things of darkness by which so many of us have been so unhappily deceived, we congratulate our country at large that numerous private friendships, which were violated, and otherwise good neighbors and important connections estranged from one another, are now returning with mutual exstacy to the fraternal embrace. The uninformed and unreasonably impassioned only, stand at a forbidding distance.

Disgusted at the illiberal arts and avarice of those, with whom our Envoys were admitted to converse, and at the refusal of audience by the French Directory, after so friendly an advance, accompanied with every mark of respectful attention to so great a people,—a revolt from our over heated affect on for such a government, cannot fail of being the consequence. Sincere and ardent was our attachment to the interests of the French nation, while they stood on their own defence, and preserved a spirit limited by the decisions of reason; but when universal empire seems to be adopted as their object, and the darkness of intrigue, as a favorite measure to accomplish their nefarious designs, when the price of friendship with America is the prostitution of her wealth, her honor, her independence, it must be our duty to reprobate their pride, and spurn their insulting demands; nor can the genuine sons of America, though friendly to France, and with their illustrious Executive, desirous of forming an alliance upon foundations mutually just and beneficial, forbear pledging themselves, for the defence of their invaluable rights, against the unprovoked invasion with which we are threatened.

Acquiescing, sir, most cordially in your public administration, wishing you the guidance of Heaven in every duty of your important and most difficult station, and that the pen of slander, however artfully aimed, may never penetrate to disturb your inward peace and tranquility, or discourage your exertions, still so needful, for the prosperity of your country; we beg leave to subscribe ourselves your confirmed friends, &c.

The Committee in behalf of the town:

Ezra Weld,	*Solomon Thayer,*
Ebenezer Thayer,	*Daniel Fogg,*
Moses French,	*Josiah Vinton,*
Samuel Curtis,	*David D. Hayward,*
Caleb Hayward,	*Nathaniel Wales,*
Atherton Thayer,	*John Holbrook,*
Benjamin Hayden jun.	*Isaac Thayer.*

To the Inhabitants of the town of Braintree, in the state of Massachusetts.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS kind address from the inhabitants of a division of that ancient and venerable town of Braintree, which has always been my home, is very obliging to me.

The tongues and pens of slander, instruments with which our enemies expect to subdue our country, I flatter myself, have never made impressions on you, my ancient townsmen, to whom I have been so familiarly known from my infancy. A signal interposition of Providence has for once detected frauds and calumnies, which, from the inexecution of the laws and the indifference of the people, were too long permitted to prevail.

I am happy to see that your minds are deeply impressed with the danger of the present situation of our country, and that your resolutions to assert and defend your rights, are as judicious and determined, as I have always known them to be upon former occasions.

I wish you every prosperity and felicity which you can wisely wish for yourselves.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1798.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

SIR,

THE ability, rectitude and firmness which have distinguished your administration, and indeed every part of your conduct, in the various important public stations, assigned you by your country, would render unnecessary any assurances of support from us, inhabitants of the ancient towns of Plymouth and Kingston, were it not of consequence to remove an imputation industriously circulated, that the people of the United States are divided from their government, and hence may fall an easy victim to that "destroying angel of republics" foreign influence and intrigue."

"Enthusiastically attached to the cause of the French," at the commencement of their revolution, we devoutly wished them success, in the establishment of a constitution of government, founded on the broad basis of equal liberry and political happiness; but having departed from the system of self-defence, having plundered, demoralized and prostrated all the countries subdued by their arts, or their arms, and even now, with the same hostile views are contemplating new conquests; we cannot but consider them as the determined foes of religion, order, and social security.

Regardless alike of the Laws of Nations, and the faith of treaties, they have in open defiance of both, wantonly captured and condemned our peaceable ships; robbed and maltreated our citizens, while pursuing their lawful business on the Ocean, and when overtures of amicable accommodation are offered, instead of retribution, they imperiously demand the payment of immense sums of money as the price of negociation, a compliance with which would compromit our neuarality.

Indignities and insults so outrageous and unprovoked, have excited in us such sentiments of disgust and resentment, as would have roused into action the independent spirit of our venerable ancestors, who braving every danger, began *here* a settlement on "bare creation," which by the wisdom of their institutions, and under the patronage of Heaven, has extended itself, and attained an height of improvement, with a *rapidity* unknown in the annals of the world. And whose descendants, inheriting their hardihood of character, and animated with the splendor and dignity of their enterprize and example, will repel with indignant scorn, the insolent aggressions of all the nations on the earth.

Happy in the reflection, that no measures compatible with the national honor and sovereignty, have been left unessayed to avert the calamities of war, you, Sir, will be prepared to meet every event; and a government administered with so sacred a regard to the precepts of political morality, will command the aid of all virtuous citizens to the utmost extent of their powers.

Being inhabitants of towns, who derive their principal means of subsistence from the fisheries, permit us at this time, to offer the tribute of acknowledgments, for your inflexible exertion and perseverance, in securing to the United States, this valuable branch of commerce.

[Signed by 192 inhabitants.]

To the inhabitants of the ancient towns of Plymouth and Kingston.

GENTLEMEN,

This address from the most ancient settlement in New-England, where, in the earlier part of my life, I passed so much of my time and with so much satisfaction, gives me great pleasure.

I trust we all still wish success to the French in the establishment of a constitution of government, founded on the broad basis of equal laws and political happiness—but the system for enacting and executing equal laws must be better understood than ever it has been, or all our best wishes will forever be enthusiasm and delusion; and the French will become enemies of the human race, against whom all nations will have to unite.

When immense sums of money are demanded as a price of negociation, a compliance would not only compromise our neutrality, but debase our minds, corrupt our souls and make our own government in a few years as profligate as theirs. It would be the beginning of an habit in the minds of our government and people of submission to injustice, insolence and disgrace—It would lay a foundation for employing our own money in corrupting our own elections. This very money would be employed in hiring venal writers and printers of scandal against virtue, and panegyric upon vice. It would! but I must forbear—inhabitants of the old colony of Plymouth cannot bear such indignities. Their venerable ancestors who braved every danger, and began a settlement on bare creation would not only have felt disgust and resentment, but would have put their very existence, and that of the great work of plantation, they had so much at heart, at hazard, rather than have submitted to any think like it.

May your Fisheries, to which nature, usage, law and compact have given you a right, be forever preserved to your posterity and prospered with that success which industry and enterprize like yours will always merit.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, June 8, 1798.

The Governor of Massachusetts, in his late address to the legislature of that state, says,

"The events of the present day draw our attention from the more local concerns of the Commonwealth, to contemplate those of our nation at large.

"The situation of our foreign relations, you are not insensible has become critical and alarming, and calls for the united wisdom, decision and firmness of the American government; and for the unequivocal aid and assistance of each member of the Union. We were led to flatter ourselves, that the system of impartial neutrality adopted by the executive, and which we have struggled so long to maintain, would have sheltered us from the calamities incident to a state of war.—When the troubles of Europe commenced, the United States were at peace with the world, and happy in the reflection that no obligation compelled them to intermeddle in their contests; but had every inducement to avoid it: having wisely adopted this system, our government and avored to avoid every just cause of complaint, and when injustifiable depredations were committed on our commerce by one of the belligerent powers, a treaty opened a way for removing just grounds of uneasiness by adjusting mutual demands. Thus a contest with that power which then threatened us, was happily prevented and peace and harmony restored: when similar causes of complaint and uneasiness with another of those powers existed, the President of the United States, anxious to preserve the good understanding which has so long subsisted between the French and American republics, pursued similar measures, for the restoration of amity and friendship between them. These overtures, after a contemptuous rejection in the first instance, from an extreme desire to remove every reasonable ground of complaint, were renewed; and with what success, let the communications from the envoys to our executive declare! Could they have been furnished with powers more ample, or have addressed the government of France in language more respectful, pathetic or conciliating? They assure that government of "the deep regret which the President of the United States feels at the loss or suspension of the harmony and friendly intercourse which had subsisted between the republics, and of his sincere desire to restore them; to discuss candidly the complaints of France, and to offer frankly those of the United States; that he had authorised a review of existing treaties, and such alterations thereof, as shall consist with the mutual interest and satisfaction of the contracting parties:"—At the same time warmly expressing the happiness they should feel, if their exertions could in any degree contribute to restore that friendship and mutual interchange of good offices, which is alike their wish and their duty to effect between the citizens of the two republics:" but instead of listening to those respectful, conciliatory overtures, our envoys have been treated with a marked contempt, heretofore unknown among civilized nations, and exorbitant sums of money demanded—on what pretence I know not, unless it be to compensate the citizens of France for the trouble they have been put to, in capturing and condemning our property.

"The calamities of war, we sincerely deprecate, but are fully satisfied that every effort has been made, short of national dishonor and degradation, to prevent them. The United States, contented with the station which Heaven has been pleased to assign them, have no reasonable wish for aggrandizement, no desire of conquest or extension of territory; but are only solicitous for peace and that security to their property and independence, which the God of nature hath given them a right to claim and enjoy:—And while the ears and hearts of the citizens of these states will always be open to every reasonable proposition for accommodation. I believe I am not mistaken in saying, they are determined never to submit to plans of coercion: for they well know that a people united in a just cause, and roused by injuries and indignities to resentment, cannot be easily conquered. Notwithstanding individual citizens may have entertained different opinions, as to the motives and consequences of the wars and revolutions in Europe, yet I am confident, they will not disagree in one point; I mean the necessity of union among ourselves, in order successfully to defend our liberties and independence. These inestimable blessings have been transmitted to us intire, by the virtuous struggles of our fathers, who despised every danger, and encountered every difficulty in their just defence; and should we resign them to any nation on earth, without "one manly struggle," should we not be considered as unfaithful guardians of the sacred trust? Rather let us endeavor honorably to discharge the debt by united efforts to transmit the fair inheritance undiminished to posterity.

"In such a contest all nations will do us the justice to believe, that nothing hath been omitted on our part, to prevent the evils and distresses of war—and that if a sincere desire to maintain the rights of neutrality, and to keep up a friendly intercourse with all nations—if exemplary moderation and forbearance, under accumulated injuries—if the candid and liberal declaration of the executive, that "if we have committed errors, we will rectify them,"—if the most sincere and reiterated attempts at friendly negociation, and even a predilection for the French nation, whom we have been wont to regard with the most sincere friendship; could have shielded the United States from depredations and war, our tranquility would not have been interrupted:—And that, if mercenary, exorbitant demands of money for the privilege of being heard, joined to the most pointed contempt of our envoys and nation, aggravated by continual hostility on our commerce, can afford ground for the claim of the right of defence against further outrages, that this right of the United States will remain undisputed. May we not therefore, if driven to defence, with humble confidence, look up to the supreme "arbiter of nations," for his protection and blessing, by granting success to our exertions against those, who without any just cause alledged, seem to be disposed to compel the United States to withdraw their friendship and become their enemy. Do not the facts before the public, justify the observation, that to separate the people from their government is a measure unremittingly pursued, thereby destroying the energy of government, and turning the force of a nation against itself. What then is the duty of a private citizen? Is it not to exert his utmost ability to counteract so dangerous, so fatal a policy? What more especially is the duty of all our constituted authorities and such of our fellow-citizens as have officially bound themselves by the most solemn of all obligations, to support the constitution of the United States?

"In this unhappy exigency of affairs, I recommend to your immediate consideration, the necessary means of defence, within this Commonwealth, that they may be used with effect, whenever it shall be considered necessary by the government of the United States; particularly the important fortification on Castle-Island; this fortress, so essential to the defence of the harbor and town of Boston, in case of assault or invasion, requires much labor, and some expense, to give it that effect in repelling an enemy, which its very advantageous situation would command. Some improvements have been made, and with but little cost to the Commonwealth; but to render it capable of internal defence, it is necessary a small work for security against small arms, should be constructed in the centre of the place; this might be done with great ease, and at small expense, by employing the convicts on the island in that service.

"I have the satisfaction to announce to you, that the militia of this state (with the exception of a few corps) is in very good order, and capable of performing such services as the exigencies of the times may possibly require;—if, however, any thing can be done to make it more efficient, I shall be happy to concur with you in the measure.

"I will detain you no longer, than to suggest to your consideration the expediency of providing a few heavy Brass Field Pieces, to be distributed upon the sea coasts;—they would be highly useful in case of assault and depredation from single ships, as they might be easily transported from place to place, as occasion may require.—While we indulge the hope that the French republic may yet alter its measures respecting the United States, and render these precautionary steps unnecessary: yet, I apprehend a sense of our duty and interest will not suffer us to remain unprepared for the disagreeable events, which so strongly threaten the peace of the United States.

"In every measure, which shall have for its object the security, peace and prosperity of the people of this commonwealth I shall be happy in affording my most hearty concurrence."

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. II.

List of Blanks and Prizes

173d Day's Drawing—February 26.

No. Dolls.	*No. Dolls.*	*No. Dolls.*	*No. Dolls*
767	11645 x	25968	41705 x
1715 x	982	28378 x	42652 x
2355	12219 20	950 x	738
387 x	13900 x	31064 x	965
834	14602 x	134	43084
3142	16711 x	440	717
629 x	17194 x	32514	44398
656	336	33839	461 x
781	597	186 x	702
4377	19032	349	817 x
939	102	610	45261
943	113 x	877	696 x
5527 x	20401	34069	46060
624	21514 x	485	399
827 x	623 x	822	913 x
6319 x	710	36418	47182
7144 x	22073 x	727	584
8589	258	749	948 x
835 x	852	977	48443 x
976	972	37184	603
9170	23443	38186	721
10495 x	24196	39543	825
874	303	565	49105
11146 x	958 x	40189	330
243	25191	41119	786

174th Day's Drawing—March 3.

No. Dolls.	*No. Dolls.*	*No. Dolls.*	*No. Dolls*
374	11129	24032	36182
692	317	213	342 x
847	419	358 x	383
964	12440	25209	37590
987	653	218	38906 x
1008	13052	287 x	39831
833 x	341 x	384	933
2567	578	603 x	40154 x
725 x	929	726 x	234 x
755	14023 x	26334 x	303
856	146 x	716 50	655 x
948	350 x	856	41421 x
3116 x	636	27659	743
4196	677	841	42581
488 x	15062	28497	43174 x
364	209	560 x	256 25
5145	367	29439 x	667 x
186	380	900	764
230	695	30147	44211
6237	16407 x	500	372 x
449	461	623	705
7098	899	911 x	848 x
439	18308	31386	45042
756 x	361	424 x	131
923	505 x	619	897
942	19219 x	675 x	46133
951 x	482 x	694	514
990 x	680 50	961	607
8211	20019	32010	787 x
650 x	561	263	47361 x
919 x	21128 x	383	48032 x
9240 x	380	33367 x	547
785	22220	474	834
963	588	480 x	49164 x
10373	23464	787	473
561	801	34053	887 x
670	826	781 x	
688 100	964	35859	

LANDING,

At Walnut Street wharf, from the Brig SALLY, James Yardsley, master, from Port au Prince,

88 Hogsheads, 40 Tierces } Prime Sugar.
35 Hogsheads, 225 Bags } Coffee.

FOR SALE BY

Thomas & John Ketland.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

Ironmongery and Cutlery in packages
Guns assorted in cases
Queen's ware in crates
Claret in hhds and cases
Port wine of a superior quality in pipes, hhds and quarter casks
New-York and Boston Beef, &c.

june 16 5

This Day is Published,

By THOMAS DOBSON, No. 41 South Second-street, (price 62½ cents.)

THE COMPLETE

Soldier's Pocket Companion;

OR,

A PLAIN AND EASY METHOD OF *MILITARY DISCIPLINE.*

CONTAINING,

The new system of manual and platoon exercise, now practised in the army of Great-Britain together with filing, grounding, advancing, handling, easing and reversing of arms, with field manœuvres, camp and garrison duty.

To which are added,

Forms of morning reports, monthly returns, recruiting returns, muster rolls, returns of arms, accoutrements, cloathing, &c. With a roll of country, age, size and servitude.—*ALSO,* The field piece and great gun exercise, with some extracts and observations from Baron Steuben's publication.

By JOHN CAMPBELL,
Late Adjutant in the British 72d Reg't of Foot.

june 16 §12t

TO BE LET,

And possession given immediately,

THAT WELL KNOWN TAVERN HOUSE,

No. 333, in Front-street,

Near Poole's bridge—formerly the sign of the Ewe and Lamb.

Enquire at No. 91, North Sixth street.

june 15 §

Brown Stout.

50 casks BROWN STOUT, of 6 and 7 doz. each. Just received per capt Joyce, and for sale by

Benjamin W. Morris.

LIKEWISE,

200 cases CLARET, of the very first quality.

june 9. mw3ht

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

POETIC EPISTLE.

Addreſſed to the LADIES of Philadelphia.

Sweet as the perfumed breath that floats adown
The plains of Araby the bleſt, the voice
Of Anna ſtole on my enraptur'd ſenſe,
When to her hero thus, ſhe bade adieu—
"Farewell my Soldier, ſince your country calls,
"Obey her ſacred voice, my heart diſdains,
"To own a thought might check your valor's courſe.
"And, as a token of my pure eſteem,
"Accept this ribband interweav'd with breath
"Of warmeſt wiſhes for your beſt ſucceſs.
"For my ſake wear it, and on danger's verge
"Remember Anna, nor diſgrace her love."
So Anna ſpoke, and in her hero's heart
Breath'd animating warmth; he kiſs'd her hand
And ruſh'd impatient to rejoin his ranks.
So *all* ſhould ſpeak whoſe lovely boſoms glow
With patriotic ardor, ſo ſhould act
Each matron, virgin, and each bride, to whom
A ſon, a brother, or a huſband's dear.
For now no common cauſe demands our arms;
'Tis not a conteſt for a partial right
To navigate a ſtream, or o'er the broad
Atlantic's boſom to convey our wealth
In law giv'n ſafety to a foreign ſhore—
'Tis to protect whate'er moſt dear we hold
Of natural right; 'tis to decide if ſtill
Religion, honor, virtue ſhall enjoy
Their ſole aſylum from the general wreck
Of moral duties, or be baniſh'd hence,
And take their flight forever from the world.
'Tis to decide if ſtill Columbia's fair,
Far fam'd for virtue, and the due regard
Of Hymeneal ties, ſhall ſtill remain
Rever'd and honor'd by the ſons of men
And cheriſh'd by their God; or, loos'd the bonds
Of ſocial compact, ſhall become the prey
Of helliſh doctrines to enſlave the ſoul
And baffle efforts for eternal bliſs:
'Tis to decide if ſtill our children, nurs'd
In reverence of their God, and filial ties
Of love and gratitude, ſhall nobly prove
Their mother's bleſſing, and their father's pride;
Or, taught religion's hallow'd laws to ſcorn
And break each filial duty, ſacrifice
On bloodſtain'd altars to an idol rais'd
Their mother's honor and their father's life.

'Tis now, ye fair, your glorious taſk, t'exert
Your never failing influence to grace
And fan that glowing ardor which pervades
And animates our brave Columbian youth;
Be you the veſtals of this ſacred fire:
Mark how the flame extends its glowing warmth
Not *cities* only brighten with its blaze,
The diſtant fields, re-echo with the ſongs
Of Liberty reſolv'd; the rude alarm
Of threaten'd tyranny, has like the ſhock
Of ſudden earthquakes reach'd the deep receſs
Of inmoſt foreſts, and arous'd at once
The general ſoul, to watch the general good.
Stung by the arrow of inſulting ſcorn,
E'en they, whoſe early vigor gain'd for us
The bleſſings we enjoy, whom reverend age
Exempts from calls to arms, diſdain to reſt
Inactive in the cauſe; nor yet content
To lend their fortunes to their country's weal
Again embrace their truſty ſteel to guard
What erſt their wiſdom and their valor won.
E'en children as by favoring heaven inſpir'd
With dread inſtinctive of a foe to whom
Their cries would plead in vain, their feeble ſtrength
In fancied ranks of earneſt war unite—
And ſhall alone the female voice be dumb?
The female hand inactive in a cauſe
Which all their deareſt intereſts involves?
Shall not that boſom which in peace partakes
Our every joy, and leſſens every care
Partake our glory in the ſtorms of war?
Or ſhall that breath whoſe all enliv'ning charm
Can rouſe a coward's ſoul to daring deeds
Of ſelfiſh enterprize, when virtue calls
Refuſe its incenſe to her hallow'd cauſe?
Or thoſe fair hands whoſe laviſh'd bounty aids
The courſe of merit in its humbler walks
Refuſe a tribute to the ſoldier's worth,
Nor with one ſtandard grace his honor'd ranks?
No, never ſhall th' hiſtoric page record
That when Columbia's ſons roſe all at once
One mind, one heart, one only ſoul, to guard
Their virtue, honor and religious rites,
Her *daughters* tamely ſaw the gallant bands
Arm'd for their ſure defenſe, ungrac'd with ought
To prove *their* ſouls partook the general cauſe.
Fain would I urge each female heart to ſearch
For bright examples in the honor'd race
Of Roman virgins, but Columbia's fair
Diſdain to imitate, 'tis theirs to give
To lateſt ages an exalted mark
Of inborn virtue ſprung from native worth.

This you will do, *will* do! perhaps e'en now
I wrong your generous hearts to think unpaid
Or unprepar'd a tribute ſo deſerv'd.

Methinks already in the ſocial tent
I hear the glorious ſtrife who beſt ſhall guard
The gift of beauty's hand, already, hark!
Amidſt the rage of doubtful battle ſound
The hero's voice, "Come on ye gallant youths
"Our ſtandard's threaten'd, 'twas the generous gift
"Of female virtue, arm your manly hearts
"With tenfold force, and ſnatch it from the foe."
Already beams the eye of noble pride
As o'er the token of her pure eſteem
Which Anna gave, the conquering youth obſerves
"Yes, I have fought, by you inſpir'd I help'd
"To gain the war, nor have diſgrac'd your love
"Bleſs'd be the breath that warm'd my feeling heart
"And bleſs'd the hand that made the hallow'd gift."

NEW-YORK, June 15.

We are informed that government has it in contemplation to purchaſe the America, a very fine ſhip, belonging to Salem. She is to mount twenty-eight nine-pounders, and to be commanded by Captain R. V. Morris.

HARRISBURG, June 6th.

Laſt Friday croſſed the Suſquehannah near this town on their way to the Preſident of the United States, 63 Indians and 7 Squaws having in their cuſtody a white man priſoner (charged with having murdered one of their chiefs) whom they mean to demand of the Preſident, in order to ſacrifice according to their cuſtom, and agreeable to the treaty. It is ſaid, theſe are the principal Indians who fought at St. Clair's defeat.

NORFOLK, June 7.

The United States frigate Conſtellation is momently expected in Hampton Roads—We underſtand ſhe has got her complement of men.—Lieut. Cowper, raiſed upwards of 120 fine fellows in this town, in the courſe of a few days.

ALEXANDRIA, June 9.

The recruiting buſineſs, for the purpoſe of manning the Frigate Conſtellation, now lying in Patuxent, has gone on here with great ſpirit for ſome days. Alexandria can boaſt of ſending fifty of her hardy Sons to protect the commerce of our country, and revenge the inſults offered to our flag. May their exertions in her defence be always ſucceſsful—and may they never return to the boſom of their country, 'till crowned with the bright reward—VICTORY.

FRANKFORT, (Kentucky) May 8.

We underſtand that a ſhort time ſince, there was a woman killed by a Panther, near the Blue Licks.

On Thurſday laſt Catharine London was executed in this place, in conformity to the ſentence paſſed on her by the Diſtrict court, for the murder of her huſband.

On the ſame day we are informed there was a moſt violent hail ſtorm on Salt river—The hail ſtones are ſome of them ſaid to meaſure between nine and ten inches round. The ſtorm continued about ten minutes. Since which the weather has been remarkable cool. On Sunday there was a ſmart froſt.

On Friday laſt, the following melancholy accident happened about nine miles from here on Glen's creek, in Woodford county: A young Mr. Wood was going to try ſome gun powder, by flaſhing it; but firſt (obſerving there was no powder in the pan) ſnapped the gun to ſee if it would make fire, when it (being loaded unknown to him) went off, and unfortunately ſhot his ſiſter through the body. But though the wound had every appearance, from the part in which it was, of being mortal, yet we are informed by Dr. Scott who attends her, that ſhe is likely to recover. The neceſſity of making any obſervations on the danger to which mankind are expoſed from ignorance or careleſſneſs in handling guns, is ſuperceded by the frequent occurrence of ſimilar accidents.

CINCINNATI, May 5.

Spaniſh poſts given up.

By a gentleman who arrived here laſt evening from Natchez, we have the ſatisfaction to inform our readers, that the poſts were certainly given up the firſt of April—Our informant heard the guns fire when the Americans entred the fort—the Spaniards evacuated it in the night, the next morning they ſent the keks to capt. Gion.—The poſts at the Walnut hills are alſo given up.

Our informant ſaw Mr. Ellicott the laſt of March, who informed him, that he had got all his things packed up and would proceed to run the line the beginning of April.

A letter from Natchez of the 24 h of March ſays, "Capt. Pope returned a few days ſince from the Chactaw nation—all was well in that quarter, although the Spaniſh government are making uſe of every method to poiſon their minds."

SAVANNAH, May 29.

The brig Boſton Packet, of this port, J. Morgan, maſter, on her paſſage to Jamaica, was attacked by two Brigand boats, which ſhe with difficulty beat off, after a ſevere engagement.

On the 22d of April, ſhe put into Cape Nichola Mole, from whence ſhe proceeded under convoy to her port of deſtination. The Boſton Packet was the firſt veſſel armed in this port after the Preſident's communication.

By a gentleman from Louiſville, we are informed, that the convention have altered the mode of voting at elections in future, from ballot to viva voce.

Volunteer Rifle Company.

THE citizens of Philadelphia and and Liberties who are diſpoſed to join ſaid company, in ſupport of the liberties and independence of their country, are informed that a meeting will be held at the houſe of Mr. Lewis Young, the ſign of General Waſhington, South Sixth ſtreet, on Tueſday evening next, at 7 o'clock, where active, able bodied men are invited to appear and enroll their names. Articles of aſſociation may be ſeen by applying to John Haines, No. 132, High-ſtreet; John Coyle, No. 303, ſaid ſtreet; Obadiah Stockton, corner of Ninth and ſaid ſtreet; David Simmons, No. 12, South Fifth-ſtreet; and Abram Stines, Third, near Race ſtreet.

☞ The different Printers in the City are requeſted to inſert to-morrow only.

june 18.

Light Infantry.

AN adjourned meeting of thoſe gentlemen who met at Mr. YORE's tavern (White Swan, Race ſtreet) on the 16th ult. will be held on Saturday next, at the ſame place, at half paſt 7 o'clock, P. M. Thoſe who may wiſh to join this corps, which is intended in conformity to the laws of Pennſylvania, to be attached to one of the Philadelphia Regiments of Militia, are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance.

☞ A committee will ſet at the above place every evening this week from half paſt 7 o'clock till 9 for the purpoſe of receiving applications. june 18.

Artilleriſts! Attention!

THE 6th Company of the Regiment of Philadelphia Artillery, being a part of the 80,000 militia, ordered by the Preſident of the United States, "*to be in readineſs to march at a moment's warning*,"—it is expected, as the members have been duly notified, that they will, at this important and eventful criſis, evince a laudable ambition to *appear* and *act* as citizen Soldiers, in defence of our Liberties and Independence, as ſecured by the Federal and State Conſtitutions and Government, under favor of divine Providence.

The free, independent Citizens of Philadelphia, Southwark and the Northern Liberties, are invited to join the ſaid Company, upon the terms of appearing in complete uniform, agreeably to the rights and privileges ſecured to the "Volunteer Corps of Artillery," by the 11th ſection of an act of Congreſs, paſſed the 8th of May, 1792, and the 3d ſection of the preſent militia law of this ſtate.

N. B. An Election for a Second Lieut. will be held at Capt. Handel's, in Race-ſtreet, next Monday afternoon, at 7 o'clock, where the punctual attendance of the members is expected.

JOHN WOODSIDE, Captain.

June 14.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *JUNE* 18.

In the beginning of laſt week arrived in this city, Mr. Keeder from Paris, with diſpatches from the French directory to Benjamin Franklin Bache, Printer of the Aurora, under the ſeal of Mr. Talleyrand, which Mr. Keeder punctually delivered. He brought alſo a letter from Mr. Talleyrand, under ſeal to a gentleman at New-York, which he alſo delivered at that city. The ſtate paper printed in the Aurora on Saturday laſt, being Mr. Talleyrand's letter to our envoys, was a part of theſe diſpatches, and what the reſidue are has not yet tranſpired,

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On Thurſday laſt the Executive received a letter from our Envoys at Paris, dated in April, which was accompanied with Mr. Talleyrand's letter to them and their reply, which are very voluminous, and were this day communicated to Congreſs by the Preſident.

COMMUNICATION.

We are aſſured from the beſt authority, that Doctor Logan (a noted an violent democrat) departed from this city on Wedneſday or Thurſday laſt, in the ſhip Iris, for Hamburgh, on his route to Paris. There cannot be the leaſt queſtion but the Doctor, from his *inordinate* love of *French liberty*, and hatred to the *ſacred conſtitution* of the United States, has gone to the French directory, fraught with intelligence of *the moſt dangerous tendency to this country*. The *ſecrecy* of his intention [for his very linen was made up out of his own houſe] and his viſit by daybreak on the day of his departure to Le Tomb, the late French conſul, announce that, his abandonment of wife, children, relatives and country, is of a ſpecies of conſpiracy, moſt fatal to freedom, and abhorrent to humanity. For can any ſenſible man heſitate to ſuſpect, that his infernal deſign can be any thing leſs, than the introduction of a French army, to *teach us the genuine value of true & eſſential liberty* by re-organizing our government, through the bleſſed operation of the bayonet and guillotine. Let every American now gird on his ſword. The times are not only critical, but the ſecret of the Junto *is out*. *Their* demagogue is gone to the directory, for purpoſes *deſtructive of your lives, property, liberty and holy religion.*

CONGRESS.

On Saturday, the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States went into a committee of the whole on the bill for the prevention and reſtraint of dangerous and ſeditious perſons; Mr. GALLATIN moved to ſtrike out the firſt ſection of the bill, on the ground of its being unconſtitutional, the regulation of this ſubject having been left with the ſtates governments. The firſt ſection was in the following words:

"That any alien reſident, or who ſhall come to reſide within the United States, who hath, or ſhall have been convicted of any felony, or other infamous crime, or who ſhall be notoriouſly a fugitive from juſtice, upon any charge of treaſonable or ſeditious practices, in any foreign ſtate or country, or whoſe continuance within the United States ſhall be, in the opinion of the Preſident of the United States, injurious to the public peace and ſafety, may be deemed and adjudged a dangerous perſon, and may be required to depart, and may be apprehended and removed therefrom in the manner hereinafter preſcribed."

This motion produced a debate which continued during the ſitting, and no queſtion being taken, the committee had leave to ſit again.

The bill ſupplementary to, and to amend the act authorizing the Preſident of the United States to raiſe a proviſional army, was read the third time, and paſſed by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Allen,	Meſſrs. Hindman,
Bartlett,	Hoſmer,
Bayard,	Imlay,
Brooks,	Kittera,
Bullock,	S. Lyman,
Champlin,	Otis,
Chapman,	I. Parker,
Cochran,	Reed,
Coit,	Rutledge,
Craik,	Schureman,
Dana,	Sewall,
Dent,	Shepard,
Edmond,	Sitgreaves,
A. Foſter,	N. Smith,
D. Foſter,	S. Smith,
J. Freeman,	Sprigg,
Glen,	Thatcher,
Goodrich,	Thomſon,
Gordon,	Tillinghaſt,
Griſwold,	Van Alen,
Harper,	Wadſworth,
	42.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Baldwin,	Meſſrs. Holmes,
Benton,	Jones,
Blount,	Locke,
Burgeſs,	Macon,
T. Claiborne,	M'Clenachan,
W. Claiborne,	M'Dowell,
Clopton,	Milledge,
Dawſon,	New,
Fowler,	W. Smith,
Gallatin,	Stanford,
Gregg,	Sumter,
Hanna,	A. Trigg,
Harriſon,	J. Trigg,
Havens,	Varnum,
Heiſter,	R. Williams.
	30

Mr. HARRISON moved to call up the report of the committee made the other day on the ſubject of adjournment, with a view of fixing a day for the adjournment of both houſes; but Mr. SITGREAVES obſerving that as it was likely Congreſs would have laid before them on Monday or Tueſday the diſpatches lately received from our Envoys at Paris, it would be better to let that ſubject lie until that time, as it was probable that gentlemen would be better able to form an opinion as to the proper time of adjournment, when they ſhall be made acquainted with their contents, than at preſent—Agreed.

"Haſte to where honor calls, and nobly try
"To curb the licentious *Foe*, or bravely die."

First Light Infantry.

THOSE Young Men who are inclined to enrol themſelves in a Volunteer Company in the ſupport of government and defence of their country, are hereby invited to ſtep forward, and join the *Light Infantry Corps*, attached to the Firſt Regiment of the City Militia, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Francis Gurney.

E. ROBINSON, Capt.

june 18.

N. B. Applications will be received at Lieut. David Irving's, No. 6, Dock-ſtreet, where the rules and regulations of the company may be ſeen if required.

To the Male Inhabitants of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia above the age of forty-five.

GENTLEMEN,

FROM the Diſpatches of the Envoys of the United States at Paris, we have reaſon to conclude that the only alternative which now preſents to us is ſubmiſſion or defence. In ſuch a ſituation, it is impoſſible that men actuated by a ſpirit of liberty and a regard to the independence of their country ſhould heſitate about the choice they ought to make.

From the character of the nation with whom we have reaſon to expect war, the whole ſtrength of the Union will be neceſſary to afford ourſelves protection and ſecure our invaluable rights. Laying aſide all former animoſities, where ſuch have previouſly exiſted, it is become a duty to cultivate union and harmony, and that every individual ſo conduct himſelf as if he conceived the whole event of the conteſt depended upon his ſingle exertions.

Many reaſons evince the propriety of a military aſſociation among thoſe whom the the law exempts from the performance of militia duty. Being generally heads of families, and having the earnings of their lives at hazard, they are deeply intereſted in the ſecurity of property and in preſerving the country free from foreign yoke. Leſs capable of the fatigues of a camp than at an earlier period of life, they yet retain ſtrength and inclination to defend their homes againſt all aggreſſions and are impelled to the diſcharge of this duty by every conſideration that can excite the ſenſibility of man.—Theſe reflections have induced a number of citizens to prepare the propoſals now handing round in the ſeveral wards of the city to you for ſubſcription. Committees have been choſen to circulate this engagement to the freemen of each ward above the age of 45, and by this example and advice to procure the ſignatures of thoſe who are willing to ſubſcribe this aſſociation, which it is conceived honor and intereſt unite in recommending. The committees are alſo requeſted to report their proceedings to the meeting of the citizens to be held at Dunwoody's tavern in Market-ſtreet at 7 o'clock in the evening of Wedneſday the 27th of the preſent month.

One of the Committee.

Philadelphia, June 16th, 1798.

The princers of the city are requeſted to inſert the above in their reſpective newſ-papers.

[The State of Maſſachuſetts whoſe energy and ſtrength were ſo abundantly manifeſted in our revolutionary war have evinced by the following addreſs their perfect ſenſibility on the preſent dangers which threaten the independence of the United States and their perfect readineſs with promptitude to repel them.]

ADDRESS

Of the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts

To the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED SATES.

Sir,

THE Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts, ever anxious and long habituated to take an early and decided part, in whatever relates to the ſafety and welfare of their country, beg leave to join the United voice of your fellow-citizens, in offering you a teſtimony of their reſpect and confidence.

As a native citizen of this commonwealth, and as the ſupreme Executive of the government of our deliberate choice, we feel for you thoſe ſentiments of attachment and veneration which the recollection of your long, diſtinguiſhed and ſucceſsful ſervices is calculated to excite; and if the meaſures of a wiſe and virtuous adminiſtration, ſuch as we believe yours to have been, can receive aid or ſanction from our moſt decided and unequivocal approbation, our duty in expreſſing it will be diſcharged with increaſed ſatisfaction.

It is with a mixture of indignation and regret, that we learn the ſtate of our negociations with the French Republic. From a careful review of our relations with France, and of the unremitting efforts of the national government, to preſerve and perpetuate her friendſhip, we might readily have believed that there could be no criſis in the progreſs of her political career, in which her tranquility could have been diſturbed. But amidſt the colliſion of parties, France has loſt the object of her revolution. She once fought for liberty; ſhe now contends for dominion; and, having declared by the voice of her Executive, that "ſhe ought to become the model and ARBITER OF NATIONS," has violated the rights of every neutral people, and proſtrated the governments of moſt of the republics in Europe.

Should any further attempt, either to controul the government, or ſubjugate the people of the United States, be the reſult of her inordinate ambition, the citizens of Maſſachuſetts will meet them with the firm and determined ſpirit of Freemen; and as they have been among the *firſt to defend*, will be the *laſt to reſign* the rights of national ſovereignty.

In this all important conflict, we expect the ready and zealous co-operation of the free and enlightened people of America; and our country, having adopted every reaſonable meaſure to avert the calamities of war, may, with humble confidence rely upon the *God of our Fathers* for protection and ſucceſs.

A people by whom the bleſſings of civil and religious liberty are enjoyed and duly appreciated, will never ſurrender them but with their lives. We will never forget, that our character to *this liberty*, is ſealed by the blood of Americans! and we pledge to you the *patriotiſm*, and *all the energies* of our conſtituents, that it ſhall never be violated by the ſacrilegious hand of foreign power. We alſo moſt ſolemnly pledge ourſelves to ſupport every meaſure which the government of the United States, at this momentous period, may ſee fit to adopt, to protect the commerce and preſerve the independence of our country

In Senate, June 7, 1798.

The foregoing addreſs to the Preſident of the United States was read and unanimously accepted, and thereupon Ordered that the ſame be ſigned by the Preſident of the Senate and the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and by them forwarded to the Senators and Repreſentatives of this commonwealth in Congreſs, with a requeſt that they preſent the ſame to the Preſident of the United States. Sent down for concurrence,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Preſident of the Senate.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 7, '98.

Read and concurred.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

To the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.

GENTLEMEN,

AN affectionate and reſpectful Addreſs, from your two honourable houſes has been preſented to me, according to your requeſt, by your Senators and Repreſentatives in Congreſs.

The anxiety, the ancient, and conſtant habit of the people of Maſſachuſetts, and their legiſlature, to take an early and decided part, in whatever relates to the ſafety, and welfare of their country, as well as their ardor, activity, valor and ability in its defence by ſea and land, are well known and ought to be acknowledged by all the world.

The firſt forty years of my life, were paſſed in my native Maſſachuſetts, in a courſe of education, and a profeſſional career, which led me to a very general acquaintance in every part of that ſtate. If, with your opportunities, and preſſing motives for obſervation, and experience, you can pronounce my ſervices ſucceſsful, and adminiſtration virtuous, and the people of fifteen other ſtates, could concur, with you in that opinion, my reward would be compleat, and my moſt ardent wiſhes gratified.

If the object of France, in her revolution ever was liberty, it was a liberty very ill defined, and never underſtood. She now aims at dominion, ſuch as never has before prevailed in Europe. If with the principles, maxims and ſyſtems, of her preſent leaders, ſhe is to become the model and arbiter of nations, the liberties of the world will be in danger. Nevertheleſs the citizens of Maſſachuſetts, who were the firſt to defend, will be among the laſt to reſign the rights of our national ſovereignty.

You have great reaſon to expect, in this all important conflict, the ready and zealous co-operation of the free and enlightened people of America, and with humble confidence to rely on the God of our fathers for protection and ſucceſs.

With you I fully agree, that a people by whom the bleſſings of civil and religious liberty are enjoyed, and duly appreciated, will never ſurrender them, but with their lives—the patriotiſm and the energies of your conſtituents, united with thoſe of the people of the other ſtates, are a ſure pledge that the charter of your civil and religious liberties, ſealed by the blood of Americans, will never be violated by the ſacrilegious hand of foreign power.

The ſolemn pledge of yourſelves, to ſupport every meaſure which the government of the United States, at this momentous period, may ſee fit, to adopt, to protect the commerce and preſerve the independence of our country, muſt afford, an important encouragement to the national government, and contribute greatly to the union of the people throughout all the ſtates.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, June 15, 1798.

It appears by the New-York Argus, that Greenleaf, the editor of that paper, has adjourned *his* meeting of citizens in the fields, *ſine die*.

The 1ſt Troop of Philad. Cavalry

will meet on the parade in uniform, To-morrow afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

June 18

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, June 13.

Tribute of reſpect. The merchants of this town whoſe veſſels and property were convoyed by the St. Albans, have we learn, voted to preſent capt. Pender a piece of plate, not to exceed 100 guineas in value; as a mark of their eſteem.

The Britiſh have within the laſt three months, convoyed ſafe to the ports of the United States, above One Hundred and Fifty ſail of American veſſels laden with all the riches of the nether Indies. This fact will countervail a thouſand Jacobinic inſinuations of Britiſh depredations.

Yeſterday Ward Chipman, and Edward Wndſlow, Eſqrs. of the commiſſion for ſettling the Eaſtern boundary of this commonwealth, agreerbly to the Britiſh treaty—arrived in town from St. Johns.

Touiſſant has behaved very well to the inhabitants left behind at Port-au-Prince, &c. He has written to the Britiſh Admiral for ſupplies in Engliſh veſſels; if he will not permit Americans to enter a beſieged port.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

ARRIVED,

Ship Hope, Younghuſband, St. John's, 18 d
Brig Polly, Harris, C. N. Mole
Schooner Nancy, Moodie, Baltimore, 6
Sally, Woodman, Newbury-Port, 9
Sloop Cornelia, Torry, George-Town, 11

The United States frigate reached New-Caſtle on Friday laſt. The Conſtellation frigate lay in Patuxent ready for ſea on Wedneſday laſt, only waiting for a favorable wind.

Virginia Lands.

ON THURSDAY the 28th inſt. will be ſold at Public Auction, at the Merchant's Coffee Houſe at 8 o'clock in the evening, for caſh, the following bodies of patented lands in State of Virginia—viz.

13,600 Acres of Land,

Situate on Big Steer Creek, ſurveyed in June, 1784, and patented in July, 1786.

26,998 Acres,

Situate between the Weſt Fork of the Monongahelia and the Little Kenhawa, ſurveyed in November, 1788, and patented in 1792.

FOOTMAN & Co. *Auctioneers.*

june 18 th128

Fresh Teas.

Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.

ALSO,

China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Caffia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.

They have also For Sale,

Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.
march 8. §

FOR SALE.

A THREE Story Brick House, on the north side of Spruce-street near Second-street, adjoining the wall of Mr. Jones's garden and formerly occupied by David Lenox, esq.—This house is in compleat repair with back buildings, consisting of a Piazza, Kitchen and a handsome Dining Room over the Kitchen.

As any Person inclined to purchase will view the premises, a more particular description is considered unnecessary.

The terms of payment will be one third cash, one third in 6 months and the remainder in 12 months with interest. For further information,
Enquire of *JOHN CRAIG,*
No. 12 Dock-street.
may 16 §

Military Colours.

At C. GULLAGER'S
Portrait and Ornamental Painting Rooms,
No. 50, South Fourth, next to Chesnut street, opposite the Friends' Meeting.

PAINTING on silks for Military and other ornamental purposes (in a manner peculiar to himself) durable, not to be injured by the weather, which for elegance of design, truth and beauty of colouring, neatness and masterly execution, has not been equalled by George Rutter and Co.

FLAGS and DRUMS

Furnished with all possible dispatch, on the most reasonable terms.

Ornamental Painting, Signs, Fire Buckets, Cornices, &c. &c. executed in stile (not that superb stile of modern elegance peculiar to G. R.) but in a workman like manner, peculiar to an artist master of his profession.

Mr. GULLAGER, from a number of year's experience in Europe and this country, flatters himself that professional talents, punctuality, and reasonable demands, will meet the entire approbation of those gentlemen who will please to call at his Painting Rooms. §6w may 5.

NOTICE.

P. S. Gentlemen in town and country, wishing for a supply of Colours and Drums, painted in a masterly manner, will no doubt feel themselves obliged for the kind caution given by George Rutter and Co. not to trust self-flattering advertisements, but examine the work executed by both parties——One view will satisfy them where the superiority lies,—save the spoiling of good silks by George Rutter's pencil—and discover the requisites for the contrasting talents of Henry Frailey, at Germantown. may 10.

TEA WAREHOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

THE Subscriber returns her sincere thanks for the generous encouragement she has experienced since her commencement in business, begs leave to acquaint her Friends and the Public, that she has received a fresh supply of all kinds of Tea from the late arrivals at New-York, &c. and it will be her constant endeavour to merit their future support.—She is in daily expectation of receiving a large supply of good Coffee.

SARAH EATON.
may 30 tu&f8t

Very Great Bargains,

CONSISTING of Table Linen, Scotch and India Muslins, now selling off and well worth the attention of Housekeepers to make purchase of——Enquire of
Thomas Randall,
No. 88 Spruce-street.
may 17 §

The following Certificates of

FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES

STANDING on the Books of the treasury, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, Captain Josiah, which hath been captured, and the Certificates supposed to be lost, viz:

3164. 82. Deferred debt, in the name of Rev. Edward Giddy, of Thredrea, in Cornwall, Great Britain, dated June 2, 1797. Certificate No. 10,072.

8021. 15. Six per Cent. Stock, in the name of Edward Horne, of Bevis mount, Hants, Great Britain, dated May 30, 1797. No. 15196.

3620. 50. Deferred Debt, in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, in the county of Norfolk, in England, dated July 10, 1797. No. 10199.

20183. 72. Three per Cent. Stock, in the name of Jannet Mathew, of Upper Seymour street, London, Widow, dated October 31 1797. No. 11820.

For the renewal of the above Certificates, application is intended to be made at the said office of the Treasury of the United States,—and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

ALSO—IN THE SAME VESSEL,

Fifteen shares Stock of the Bank of United States, in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, county of Norfolk, England, viz. Three Certificates for five shares each, dated January 1, 1797. No. 25982, 25983, 25984.

For the renewal of which, application is meant to be made to the said Bank of the United States,—and all persons concerned therein are desired to take notice.

JN. VAUGHAN.
Philadelphia, may 4. §6w

The following Certificates of Shares

IN the North American Land Company, standing on the Books of said Company in the name of Daniel Lister, of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, England—viz. No. 2151, representing 13096 to 13105, ten shares—No. 2150—13066 to 13075, ten shares—No. 2149—13056 to 13065, ten shares—No. 2148—11509 to 11518, ten shares—No. 2147—11471 to 11480—Amounting to Forty Shares, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, which having been captured, said certificates are supposed to be lost; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Board of the said company.

Daniel Neal Lister.
may 1 *d6w

FOR SALE,

A Black Man,

WHO has five years and a half to serve, is a good coachman, an excellent waiter, and has been accustomed to marketing for a family—his age about thirty two years. For further particulars, apply at the office of this Gazette.
may 15. §

United States.
Pennsylvania District. } *ss.*

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT in pursuance of a Writ to me directed, from the Hon. Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to public sale at the Custom-House, in the City of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 20th day of June, inst. at 12 o'clock at noon

4 Bags of Coffee, and
5 Hampers of Porter.

The same having been libelled against, prosecuted and condemned as forfeited in the said court.

William Nichols, Marshal.

Marshal's Office,
June 5th, '98. } §10t

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the high court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 25th of June next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

THAT valuable and well known Lot of Ground, No. 53, and part of No. 54, late the property of Nicholas Sluby, merchant of this city, situated on Thames-street, in that part of Baltimore city, called Fells-Point, containing 58 square perches, with all the buildings and improvements thereon. There are erected on this valuable property, several large and commodious brick Warehouses, capable of containing from 15 to 20,000 barrels of flour, with a frame shed adjourning thereto, sufficiently capacious to hold 1000 hogshead of Tobacco; in perfect safety from the weather. From this well known property is extended into the deepest water in this harbor, an extensive and well constructed wharf, bounding on the water 600 feet and upwards, and capable of receiving ships of any burthen at the lowest tides. From the many advantages this property is known to possess, it is esteemed equal if not superior, in point of commercial benefit, to any in this city, and must be a desirable object to those inclined to purchase so valuable an estate. It is unnecessary to say more on this subject, as those intending to purchase, will have an opportunity of viewing the premises previous to the day of sale.

The terms on which the above property is sold, are, that the purchaser shall give approved negotiable notes, with security to the trustee for the payment of one half the purchase money with interest, within three months, and the residue with interest, within six months from the day of sale.

SAMUEL MOALE.
may 28. dt25th Je.

I hereby give Notice,

TO all my creditors, that I have applied by petition to the judges of the court of common pleas for the county of Philadelphia, at their session in June term in this month, praying that they would extend to me the benefit of an act of General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 4th day of April, 1798, entitled "An Act providing that the person of a debtor shall not be liable to imprisonment for debt after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, unless he hath been guilty of fraud or embezzlement," and that the said court hath appointed Monday the 25th day of June instant, at 10 o'clock, P. M. to hear me and my creditors at such place as the court shall be held, where they may attend if they think proper. *JOHN GRAHAM.*
june 11. §t25

The Subscriber hereby gives

Notice to all his creditors, that he has applied by petition to the judges of the court of common pleas for the county of Philadelphia, praying that they would extend to him the benefit of an Act of Assembly, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act providing that the person of a debtor shall not be liable to imprisonment for debt, after delivering up his estate, for the benefit of his creditors, unless he hath been guilty of fraud or embezzlement," and that the said court have appointed Monday the 25th day of June, instant, to hear the subscriber, and his creditors, at the Court House in the city of Philadelphia, at which time and place they may attend, if they think proper. *PETER CONWAY.*
Philadelphia, June 11. §3t

NOW LANDING,

From on board the ship Four Friends, and for sale at the Stores of
JESSE & ROBERT WALN,
A cargo of Havanna Molasses.
june 13 §

The Cargo of the Ship Nathaniel Bayley, captain Cambell, from Jamaica, will commence landing *TO-MORROW*, at South-street Wharf.
Sugars of Prime Quality in Hhds.
High proof Rum.
FOR SALE BY
Peter Blight.

Who also offers for Sale,
A choice parcel of 1st and 4th proof Brandy in Pipes.
Port Wine in Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter casks
Madeira in Pipes
Old Arrack.
june 13 §1feodt13Jy

London Particular Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of a superior quality, fit for immediate use; and CLARET in cases.
FOR SALE BY
Michael Connor,
No. 102, corner of Second and Dock streets.
june 9. §

NOW LANDING,

From on board the brig Amiable Matilda, from Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber,
88 casks CLARET
72 do. do. of a superior quality
2 trunks green PARASOLS
Thomas Murgatroyd,
No. 11, Walnut-street.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

White Wine in half Casks
Sweet Oil of a superior quality, in boxes and baskets
Lunelle, Sauterne, Irish Market, Macarty and Medec — WINES in Cases — Entitled to Drawback.
Rota Wine in hhds.
Pimento in bags.
may 29. eodtf

Now Opening,

At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,
No. 72; Chesnut Street,
A general assortment of Horseman's Pistols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.

ALSO ON HAND,

Saddles, Bridles, Holsters, Half Covers, Light Horseman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harness, &c.
april 9 dtf

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,
At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,
Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Saddlers Thread
Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's table, tomb and head stones, hearths, chimney pieces platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.
All which may be had on reasonable terms.
Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.
Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.
December 8. mth6m

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

NO. 8, CHESNUT STREET,
Has received, per the Richmond from Calcutta
A Quantity of Sugar.
West India Muscovado quality, which he offers for sale very low for cash or at 60 days.

HE HAS ALSO ON HAND,

A variety of British Dry Goods,
which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.
India Calicoes by the Bale, &c. &c.
june 5 dtf

Madras and Ventapaulem HANDKERCHIEFS,

Searsaukers and Carradarries,
of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,
AND FOR SALE BY
Alex. J. Miller & Co.
No. 64, South Front street.
may 18. §

Pennsylvania Hospital,

6 mo. 11, 1798.

THE CONTRIBUTORS are hereby notified to meet at the said Hospital, on 7th day, being the 23d day of this month, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to reconsider the expediency of constructing a Dome to the centre house of the new buildings; also, to determine on an alteration to be made in the 5th rule, so far as the same respects the admission of poor patients.

By Order of a Board of Managers.
SAMUEL COATES, *Clerk.*

TO LET,

The House No. 83,

Chesnut, a few doors below Third street.
It is in good repair, and a capital Stand for any kind of business. Apply as above.
june 5. §

Bourdeaux Brandy,

Claret in hhds.
White wine in half hhds.
Claret, Frontinac, Sauterne, Lundi — Wines in Cases.
Red Skins

A L S O,

76,000 lbs. Jacquemel Coffee.
60,000 Bourbon do.
114 Boxes of white Havanna Sugar—and
50 Hogsheads of Tobacco
FOR SALE BY
JOHN SAVAGE.
june 2 dtf

This Day is Published,

AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, 119, CHESNUT-STREET

AN ADDRESS
To the People of Maryland,

ON the origin, progress and present state of French aggression, with a sketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and some reflections on the late proceedings in Congress; written the last of April in the present year, by a Member of the House of Representatives. § june 11

Military Colours,

PAINTED ON SILK—BY
GEORGE RUTTER & Co.
Portrait and Ornamental Painters,

IN a stile which will endure the hardships of the weather without injury, and which for neatness and exactitude of colouring cannot be surpassed in this city.

FLAGS AND DRUMS

Furnished with dispatch, on the most moderate terms.

Portraits, Ornamental Paintings, Signs, fire buckets, &c. accomplished in that superb stile of modern elegance, which, Mr. Rutter pledges himself from 20 years experience in this city will meet the entire approbation of his friends and the public.

In the Military Line,

A variety of specimen's may be seen at their Painting Room, Norris's Court, back of the New Library.
may 3 d6w

NOTICE.

HAVING observed an advertisement of C. Gullager, in terms derogatory of our professional abilities, we have to request the public not to be imposed upon by foreign artists; but to decide upon the merits of each by a comparison of the work executed by both, as it is a mode almost universally adopted by them to invalidate the talents of established artists, with a view of deceiving the public, and engrossing that business which their professional knowledge in no wise entitles them to. Well knowing that public opinion must govern, we flatter ourselves that the work executed by us will convince them of our great superiority over Mr. Gullager in every branch of portrait and ornamental painting, and shew the necessity of judging for themselves.

N. B. In future no attention will be paid to the self-flattering advertisements of Mr. G.

Any person wishing a supply of FLAGS and DRUMS will please apply to GEO. RUTTER and Co. Norris' Court, or HENRY FRAILEY, Germantown. §6w may 8.

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Cargo of the Ship Richmond,

Captain Hathaway, from Bengal,

Gurrahs, white	Guzzies
Ditto, blue	Guzzenahs
Salums	Emerties
Gorahs	Mow Sannas
Mamoodies	Peniascoes
Tickiries	Baftas
Romalls	Cossas
Doreas	Tanjebs
Chintz	Malda Cloths
Saul Gazzies	Carwah Cloths

An elegant assortment of

Madras Handkerchiefs

Benares SUGAR
COTTON and GINGER
Mordecai Lewis.
may 25. 2w a w2w

The Cargo of the Brig Minerva

FROM BOURDEAUX,
CONSISTING OF
Claret in hhds. and Cases
Oyl, Capers, Olives, Anchovies and Prunes
FOR SALE BY
Thomas Fitzsimons.
may 26. §4w

The Rev. Dr. BLAIR'S *DISCOURSE,*

Delivered on the late National FAST Day.
Is just Published, by
JAMES WATTERS, & Co.
And may also be had of the principal booksellers.
The first volume of the WEEKLY MAGAZINE
With an appendix containing the President's message and the dispatches is now published, and may be had of the publishers—the principal booksellers in Philadelphia—by George Hill, Baltimore and by Alexander Somerville New-York.—A few copies of the Dispatches may be had separate.
may 25 eodtf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls.
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
March 10.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 30th. 1798.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by an act of Congress passed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act passed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The stamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Customs or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.

A discount at the rate of seven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors or Inspectors respectively, to any persons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchase at one time or procure to be stamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties shall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.

Stamped Paper, will be provided, and sold at the rates prescribed by law, without any additional charge or expense on account of the price of Paper; but for stamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each skin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each skin of Vellum of medium size, which may be furnished at the expense of the United States and proportionally for any lesser quantity.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To be Let,
(And possession given on the 1st of May)

A genteel three story brick House,

22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and stables, at present in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third street.
april 2. §

The Co-partnership of the Subscribers,

TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF
JOSEPH DAVIDSON & Co.

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those having claims against said firm, are desired to render their accounts, and those indebted to make payment to Joseph Davidson, who is duly authorised to settle the affairs of the concern.

JOSEPH J. MILLER.
JOSEPH DAVIDSON.

N. B. The Stores at the corner of Market and Fourth Streets are now to be let.—Enquire of Joseph Davidson. april 26 w&sam

TO BE SOLD,

40,939 acres of Land.

IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the waters of Fish and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.

These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were sold ten years ago for five shillings per acre; patented early in 1787, except 3700 acres, which were patented in 1792; part of them were surveyed in 1783. The tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the town of Washington, from 14 to 16 from the village of Greenesburgh and Wheeling.

On payment of one fourth of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.
april 21. §

TO BE SOLD,

26,780 acres of Land,

IN the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna now, or late in the townships of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.

These Lands, from their quality and situation, are a very desirable object for any man who means to invest his money to advantage.

On payment of one third of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.
april 21. §

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one, and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Chesnut-street.
February 2. eodtf